CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

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VATOR.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

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TERMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed six months (at which time all subscriptions are considered due,) $2 50 will be charged.

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Agricultural Department.

Farm Work for March.

The long month of March has already appeared, and we are hastening on to the days when the patient ox must be taken from the sled and harnessed to the long creeping plough. The frisking steers and colts will now have more room to display their antics—but the boys and the girls must lay aside their dancing slippers for another winter, and attend strictly to the business of the farm.

The hens will each furnish six eggs a week at this season, if they are provided with good clean straw and provender—the geese will lay but three eggs a week, and if they stay at home on Sunday, but will cover them up so nicely that a careful lad is required to hunt them—thirteen is *their* dozen, and when this number has once been deposited in the nest, the goose will sit four weeks on the spot where she laid them, though every egg may have been taken away. The hen sits no more than twenty-one days to bring her progeny to the light of day, and then she is not in haste to feed them; the young will subsist for three or four days on the nutriment they carry with them from the egg shell.

The young calves must be strictly watched and not suffered to play truant from their night and their morning meals, and the udders of the cows should be washed clean with cold water as soon as the calves are secured at their posts—the cows must not be allowed to drink cold water soon after parturition—they may drink the first mess of milk before the calf is old enough to complain or to know what he has lost; and a pailful of water with a quart of hot embers in it is the best drink that can be furnished to the mother on the day when she brings forth her young.

The axe and the saw at the wood-pile afford us wholesome exercise, to inure us to labor and to prepare us for the more ready occupations of the field, which have now been interrupted for three or four months. The bars at the entrance of our fields must be well secured, to keep *our neighbors'* cattle from poaching, if *our own* are not allowed to be out.—Neighbors' poultry must all be driven from our barns and yards, but we must be cautious and not fling stones, by mistake, at our own.

Heaps of coarse manure that are to be used this season, may be overhauled as soon as the frost is out, as a slight fermentation will improve the mass, and render it more fit for the field. Fruit trees should not be trimmed at this season, provided we have any thing else to do, but to keep the boys from idleness they may be set to scrape off all the loose bark and the moss, which furnish such a convenient harbor for vermin. Ashes or lime will much have a good effect in destroying worms at the roots of trees.

CANKER WORMS.

March in our latitude is the month for the ascent of the canker worm upon our trees; and people who have neglected to try other remedies are advised to place a little quicklime close about the bodies of their trees to destroy those worms that are near the roots—many may be destroyed in this mode, and if it were practiced for a few years in succession, this favorite place of rendezvous for the worms might be rendered too hot for them—digging up the soil and suffering hogs to root about the trees have both a tendency to destroy these worms and to make room for the roots of the trees.

We sometimes begin to plough before this month expires, but we seldom accomplish much before the month of April. In the Carolinas, peas are already sown, and in many places spring grain has started, but in our more active part of the country we have no need to commence so early, for vegetation is rapid in proportion to the shortness of the season.

WINTER MANURE. Mr. Cutter of Pelham, N. H. tells us he has practiced putting loam under his cattle in winter, in the stall, and when it has become saturated he throws it into the barn cellar—he says he can procure loam and leaves even at this season of the year by going to his woods where the ground is covered with snow.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING. These may be cut at the time of setting, but they may be more easily prepared for the stock if cut in March, in which case the bark will adhere more closely to the wood.

LICE ON CATTLE. One good mode of destroying these is to sift wood ashes on their heads and backs when the weather is dry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Poudrette.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

I perceive, Sir, in your report of my remarks at the agricultural meeting at the Capital on the 18th inst. you report me to have said "that loam, ashes, and other matter of a nutricious nature *were mixed with the*" material—I intended to say, and believe I used the expression, "*that the farmer, for his own purposes*, might use ashes, dry loam" &c—not that we made use of those materials.

By making this correction you will much oblige me.

In relation to the effect of Poudrette on after crops—I may say with confidence that its beneficial effects have been observed on grasses as far as the third year after application—as you will learn by referring to the statement of Mr. B. H. Wood of Huntington, L. I., and also on oats and corn.

Truly Yours,
D. K. MINOR.

Boston, Feb. 23d, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir,—The accompanying statements, in relation to the use of *Poudrette*, are made by practical farmers of experience and intelligence residing on Long Island and in West Chester county, N. York. These gentlemen have *all*, used this manure *three* seasons—with entire success—although the statements of Mr. Soper and Mr. Potter, only speak of having used it for two seasons.—Their reports for 1840 came to hand too late for publication with those here given.

It would be needless for me to say a word in relation to the credibility of these gentlemen where they are known—yet to you sir, who do not know them, I may without impropriety, say, that they are men of character, and intelligence, and the best evidence of their estimate of the value of Poudrette is that they *all* except one, increased their number of shares in the company, after having used the manure one season, and that one intends to do so this spring.

Any person desiring information in relation to the Company, or myself, are referred to the advertisement in your paper, or may inquire at the offices of the various agricultural papers in this city, or of the Agricultural Commissioner, Mr. Colman, or may write to me at New York.

I am, Sir, Yours Truly,
D. K. MINOR.

Extract from a letter from W. W. Mills, Esq., *Dated Smithtown, L. I., August* 9, 1840.

My wheat came in well where I used poudrette last fall. It stood the winter well, and the berry is fine; but where I used *bone*, about the same cost to the acre, in the same field, it was winter killed, very much shrunk, and I should judge that there would not be over half the number of bushels per acre. Where I used poudrete this spring, the result is very favorable. I used it on corn by the side of the best yard manure—thus far it is decidedly the best; and I have no reason to doubt but that it will continue so through the season. I also used it in my garden, and it never looked better.

I have a good opinion of poudrette as a manure, especially for spring use, and should like to use it for my wheat this fall, as it did so well on my last crop.

WM. WICKMAN MILLS.

Extract from a Report made by Mr. Soper, of Huntington, L. I., March 18, 1840.

I have used poudrette on corn, about a gill to the hill, which produced as good corn as where I put a shovelful of yard manure in the hill. The worms were not as troublesome where poudrette was used, as where other manure was applied.

I used it also on wheat, *at the rate of forty, sixty*, and *seventy* bushels to the acre. That on which I put *forty* bushels to the acre, produced as good wheat as where I put forty wagon loads of stable, and barn yard manure; and equally as good as where *sixty* or *seventy* bushels of poudrette were used. I also used it on all kinds of garden vegetables, and never had better success. I consider it better for *corn in the hill* than *bone;* and more valuable for *summer* than *winter* crops. I have used it two seasons, viz., 1838, and 1839.

Extract from a statement made by Nathaniel Potter, Esq., of Huntington, L. I., March 18, 1840.

I have had poudrette used on my farm, on corn, wheat, oats, and garden vegetables. On corn, we applied it at the rate of a *gill, half pint* and *pint* to the hill; where we used a *gill* to the hill, the corn was good; where we used *half a pint* it was better; but where a *pint* was applied the corn was no better than where we used a *gill only*. On wheat sown on a poor piece of land, the result was satisfactory; on oats, the result was the same; and also on garden vegetables of all kinds. We have used it two seasons, and I consider it much less expensive to manure land with poudrette than in any other way.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Fleet, of Westchester County.

Greensburgh, January 25, 1839.

I put about a gill to the hill of corn, on a piece of ground very imperfectly tilled, on account of roots and stones; the growth was luxuriant, and the crop very fine. On another piece of ground, of very light thin soil, I put less than a gill in a hill. In the same field a part was manured with a compost of partially fermented bone dust and yard manure; and another part with ashes in the hill. The difference in favor of the poudrette was so manifest, that it drew the attention of every one passing by. The product was equally favorable.

I perceived its beneficial effects, relatively to other manures, on potatoes in low grounds. I have used poudrette on oats, spring wheat, turnips and in the garden, but under circumstances that would not justify conclusions.

I regard poudrette as a very important manure. Its easy application adds greatly to its relative value.

Respectfully, S. FLEET.

(From the same,) *dated Greensburgh, Feb.* 9, 1840.

MR. MINOR, My experience in the use of poudrette for the last two years has been confirmatory of that of the preceding year, as stated in my former letter. In fact, estimation of its value and custom in its use, have made it indispensable in my farming operations. The past season I applied it on pickles with decided benefit. On rye also, the past fall I noticed its effect very clearly.

The additional facilities given to the labor of putting in crops make the apparent high price of poudrette of very little consideration in my estimation.

Respectfully, S. FLEET.

"To D. K. MINOR, "I have used poudrette for three years, on nearly all the varieties of crops usualy cultivated on farms in this county, and am entirely satisfied with its results. I consider its introduction as singularly fortunate to the farming interests in this vicinity.

"EDWIN A. SMITH."

Smithtown, L. I., Dec. 3, 1840.

Our readers may learn the terms on which they can procure poudrette from New York by reference to Mr. Minor's advertisement in our paper. We hope many of our friends will make trial of this article and test its comparative value and cheapness as a manure. It is so easily transported and applied to the hills of corn, potatoes, &c. that in these respects it has much the advantage over other manures, if it proves useful as recommended it may hereafter be made nearer home.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY. Six miles north of Manchester, England, on the line of the Bolton railway, five trees have been found in the excavation made at that place, which appear to have been partly converted into coal. They seem to stand in the places where they grew. The roots are imbedded in a soft argillaceous shale; immediately under a thin bed of coal.—The bark of the trees is converted to coal, from one quarter to three quarters of an inch thick; the substance which has taken the place of the interior of the trees is shale. The largest of the trees is 15 1-2 feet in circumference at its base, and the height 11 feet.

The small pox is in the vicinity of Windsor, Vermont.

Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

REPORT.

We copy the statement of Paoli Lathrop, Esq., in regard to his farm management, first published in the N. E. Farmer. It will be recollected that Mr. Lathrop obtained one of the Society's premiums on farms. We think well of Mr. Lathrop's general system of cultivation, though he has not yet adopted all our improvements; we notice that Mr. L. makes but little account of his dairy, though he keeps forty head of cattle—his calves take all the milk for the first six or seven months—his stock is principally the Durham, and his calves must necessarily appear thrifty on such keeping. Mr. L. puts the questions propounded by the Society, and his own answers follow.

1. Of how much land does your farm consist exclusive of woodland?

One hundred and sixty acres.

2d and 3d. What is the nature of your soil?

It consists of clay with a large mixture of sand, with clay subsoil. I find it well adapted to both grain and grass, but think the best method of improving it is to keep the greater part to grass.

4. How many acres do you till, and how many cartloads of manure do you generally put on an acre?

Have ploughed the season past for corn, potatoes, ruta bagas and small grains, 21 1-2 acres. Have generally put from 15 to 20 loads, as I thought the condition of the soil required.

5. Is your manure applied in a long or green state, or in compost?

The manure made during the winter I choose to have go through a slight fermentation before using. That made during the warmer seasons I convert into compost.

6. Do you spread and plough in your manure put upon fields to be planted, or put it into the hills?

In planting turf grounds in a high state of cultivation, I should only manure in the hills; if rather poor, should plough, then spread a light coat of barn manure and harrow it in, and manure with compost in the hill, to give an early start. If I plant corn on stubble or warm mellow ground, should by all means spread and plough in, though not deep. Manuring such ground in the hill, especially in dry seasons, will give many stalks and but few ears.

7. What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

To prevent injury to my corn crop by the cut worm, I have usually ploughed green sward in the fall of the year. In the spring I give it a thorough harrowing; manure and plant as described in the foregoing answer.

8. How many acres of grass land do you irrigate?

Not any.

9. How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

About 40 acres: not less than two tons per acre, including rowen, which is taken from only about one fourth of the ground. My upland mowings are manured on the turf in the spring with what manure I can spare from my ploughed grounds, and annually sowed with plaster at the rate of from 60 to 100 pounds per acre. My pasture lands are also sowed in the same way.

10. How many acres of low land not suitable for the plough do you mow?

About ten.

11. What is the quality and quantity of hay cut the present year?

The most part is fine; consisting of white clover, English and Timothy. A small portion is rather coarse with a mixture of foul meadow. Quantity about 1 1-2 ton per acre.

12. What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or peat lands, and what has been your success?

The above ten-acre lot described in the answers to questions 10 and 11, is low and was somewhat boggy or hassocky. My method of reclaiming has been deep ditching and cutting off the hogs or hassocks. I have had most wonderful success; increasing both quantity and quality of hay. It has never been manured.

13. How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed; the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre; the manner of applying it and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

Planted nine acres. Prepared the ground and manured as described in answer to question No. 6, having planted both turf and mellow ground. Have not harvested all. Six acres of the green sward manured only in the hill with compost, is judged by our farmers to yield fifty bushels to the acre. The three-acre lot was mellow stubble ground, where I raised wheat last year. I carted on at the rate of fifteen or twenty loads of barn manure and plough'd in last spring. This is harvested, and averages not less than sixty bushels per acre. The seed was soaked in water and rolled in plaster.

14. How many acres of potatoes did you plant the present year; what was your method of planting; your manner of cultivating; and what was the average quantity raised on an acre?

Two and one fourth acres. One acre of Rohans were planted four feet apart each way, measuring from centre to centre, with two eyes in each hill. Three fourths of an acre of Biscuit or Carter, for table use, planted three feet each way.—The Rohans were hoed three times; the Biscuit but twice. The Rohans were planted in the same field with the three-acre lot of corn above named, and manured the same as the corn. The produce was 355 bushels. The Biscuit were planted in a pasture without manure, and yielded at the rate of only one hundred and twenty bushels per acre. One half acre planted with various kinds, not accurately measured.

15. What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant; what kinds, and how many bushels of produce have you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

One and a half acre of ruta baga, not gathered. Should judge it to produce 600 bushels to the acre. Shall feed them to all my sheep and cattle, (except milch cows.) Potatoes I design for milch cows and swine.

16. How many acres of grain did you sow the present year; what kind of grain, and at what times; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre? If you have raised wheat, of what kind; the nature of the soil, and was it sown with or without using lime?

Eight and three fourths of Italian spring wheat, sowed early in April; ground planted year previous; ploughed but once last spring; sowed at the rate of one bushel and 26 qts. per acre; nature of the soil as described in 2d and 3d answers; sown without lime; sowed about 60 lbs. plaster to the acre after it came up. The produce was 36 1-2 bushels good wheat. Sowed seven acres of oats about the 20th of April. Ground prepared the same as for the wheat; the same nature of soil.—Sowed three bushels seed to the acre.—Oats not threshed; from the number of shocks and what few are threshed, the produce cannot vary much from 45 bushels to the acre. Have about 1000 bushels of rye from land sowed last fall.

[Concluded in our next.]

A new mode of making Cloth.

A correspondent of the Post writes from London that an American by the name of Wells has invented a new mode of manufacturing woollen cloth which will reduce the expense not less than three fourths. It is made without spindle and without loom and is fully equal to any spun or woven broadcloth. Our readers well know that hats have long been made of wool without a single thread, and that the body of the manufactured article is more firm and durable than any woven cloth.

If it be a fact that three fourths of the labor may be saved by *compressing* the wool instead of spinning and weaving it, the advantage to this country will be greater than to any other in proportion as labor is higher here than elsewhere. The writer of the letter says:—

About six months ago, I was introduced to an American who visited this country for the purpose of securing a valuable patent for a new method of manufacturing woollen cloth. I examined numerous specimens of the cloth, all of which appears very well, and possessed important improvements over the English broadcloth, and cassimere; but as I know little about the article, I did not make any mention of it at that time, for however sanguine an inventor of any new instrument may be, or however strongly convinced the discoverer of any new theory or system may be, that it is superior to all others, the public do not always find it to prove such. As this woollen cloth is now offered for sale, and as several of the large London houses have purchased hundreds of pieces for the purpose of introducing it, I am justified in calling attention to it.—The *Colonial Gazette* thus noticed the patent several months since. "Mr. Wells has inverted a machine, and has discovered a process by which woollen cloth of every sort is produced at less than a fourth of the cost hitherto usual. The material is not *woven* but *compressed*. Two urchins, with the machine, can turn out one hundred yards of the broadcloth in twelve hours: and where twenty-four shillings were demanded per yard, six shilling afford the new manufacturers abundant remuneration. We have inspected and handled, as roughly as we liked, specimens of every variety, from the finest scarlet cloth for officers' uniforms, down to blankets and carpets, and we certainly could not, either by sight or touch, distinguish them from corresponding pieces made in the old fashion."

The new cloth is likely to create a great revolution among the manufacturers, for already they discover that it is something more than a mere bubble of an hour. The Austrian government has purchased the right to manufacture in Austria, and several other rights to manufacture it in England and France have also been purchased. There are four or five large mills now in constant operation in this country, which turn out daily several hundred pieces of the cloth of various qualities. Soon the markets here will be filled with it, and no doubt a large quantity will be sold in the United States, as Mr. Wells, who is a New Yorker, informed me that so soon as he had completed all his arrangements for supplying the European markets, he should establish several large factories in America. Mr. Wells has worn a frock coat made of his new cloth, almost every day during the last six months, and it is an elegant garment even now—the material being *compressed*, there is no thread in it, and the *nap* has the same smooth, glossy appearance as when I first looked at it. The cheapness, durability, and beautiful appearance of this cloth must give it a decided advantage over all other kinds. So far it has met with great favor from the most extensive dealers in cloths in London.

Diseases of Swine—Blind Staggers.

The swinish race are subject to some severe disorders, and one which very often proves fatal, is the *blind staggers*, so called. The animal begins to be stupid, declines eating, grates his teeth occasionally soon after this he begins to travel round in a circle—then falls down in convulsions, kicking and twiching violently—then lies quietly a little while, after which he will sometimes jump up and run top speed against the fence, or walls of the sty, or whatever else lies in his path. He also froths at the mouth.

We had a young Berkshire boar—five or six months old, taken with this disorder very violently. We found him on his side, making his feet fly like drumsticks. Our first course was to cut a deep gash on the top of his neck and fill it with fine salt. From observation which we have before made, we have come to the conclusion that it was caused by derangement in the stomach and bowels. We therefore, as soon as we had *salted his neck* thoroughly, according to rule, procured a large syringe and plied him freely with injections made of warm water, sweetened with molasses, and salted a little. This was in the evening. He appeared to experience relief immediately. In the morning repeated the injection, and next day discharged him from the pig hospital, cured.

We would advise those who have swine attacked with this complaint, to be prompt in their application, and by no means, sparing in the quantity of injection. It is a rapid disorder, and requires immediate attention. [Maine Farmer.

We have never tried the above mode of relieving swine from the blind staggers, but no injury can arise from injections of this kind and we have no doubt they will often afford relief. We seldon do mischief by administering *simple* physic in any mode. As many hogs are annually lost by blind staggers or something akin to them we hope our friends will make trial of the above when they may have occasion.

Receipe for making Whitewash.

Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, (say five or six quarts,) slack the same with hot water in a tub, (covered to keep in the steam) pass it in the fluid form through a fine seive; and one-fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt alum, pulverized; one pound of good sugar, three pints of rice flour, made into a thin and well boiled paste and one pound of clean glue, dissolved by first soaking it well, and then putting it into a small kettle, which should be put into a large one filled with water, and placed over a slow fire. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture.

This wash is applied with a painter's brush. It must be put on while warm, if upon the outside of the building—if within doors cold. It will retain its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it. About one pint of the mixure will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportion must be observed in preparing. Coloring matter may be added to give it any required shade. [Georgia Journal.

Whitewash may be made at very little expense compared with oil paints, and when properly made they are very durable. We know that most of the above-named ingredients are useful yet a very important one is wholly omitted—a good dose of *fine salt* is a material item in such washes—and it will render them much more lasting. [Ed.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1841.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

Finances of the State.

Our legislators have been for some time devising ways and means to provide for the current expenses of the year—they have attempted to reduce salaries; and to shift off part of the burthen on to the counties to avoid the name of laying a State tax—but in our apprehension they will be more likely to please their constituents by assessing a direct tax sufficient to meet all expenses rather than to shuffle the burthen on to the counties or to use any indirect means to avoid meeting our liabilities.

It will cost no more to assess or to collect a state tax than a county tax, and as assessors are already chosen for levying town taxes the extra expense of levying a state tax will be but trifling.

We hope the legislature will provide that rich men shall pay their share as well as poor ones. Assessors have the power to bring all to their oaths, but they are not compelled to do it, and they will not do it until the law is altered. Assessors ought to set the property of any person, who refuses to make oath, as high as any credible witnesses will testify that they have reason to believe it ought to be set. Then if any man complains of the inequality of taxes he may go before the assessors and complain with some effect.

The Western Railroad.

The Legislature has been engaged on the question of granting farther assistance in this important undertaking. One million more is wanted to the proprietors to complete the whole road from Boston to Albany—that is, one million more is asked for through the credit of the State, and the proprietors are to furnish the remainder, about three hundred thousand dollars.

The undertaking is an arduous one and it could hardly be expected to be accomplished by means of private capital alone—but that it will prove eventually of the utmost consequence to the prosperity of this Commonwealth there can be little doubt in the mind of any well informed individual. It will facilitate exchanges of our manufactures and of our imports for the products of the west, and will open a direct avenue to the most fertile regions of this continent.

We are no friendly to wild speculations of any kind, but we cannot perceive that the State will run much risk in lending its credit to the amount of four or five millions on a pledge of property which bids so fair to be in itself productive, as well as useful and important in a commercial point of view.

Mr. Miller's Predictions.

We see by a printed notice that this Reverend gentleman who prophesied so terribly last season in regard to the final conflagration, has commenced another course of lectures in this city. It is well that the gentleman denominates them lectures, for prophecies that are good for anything are always fulfilled agreeably to the predirections of the prophet. If our memory serves us no marriage was to take place, according to prophet Miller, after August last—yet we have heard of more than one which was consummated as late as September.

The notice before us says, "Let the friends of truth cease to close their doors, and a small sum from each will meet all expenses." Now we cannot say how many in may find friendly "to the cause" of blowing the earth up before its time—but to ourselves we would not contribute a mill either to hasten its destruction or to put a stop to matrimonial contracts.

Agricultural Reports.

The Editor of the New England Farmer seems inclined to the opinion that we did not give a correct sketch of Dr. Jackson's lecture in our last paper, but on a revision we cannot perceive any error unless it be in the spelling of an technicalterm!

We profess to give only a sketch of what is said. We have not room to report all that is done at a meeting, but it is our aim to report correctly so far as we can understand the speakers. We would invite that editor to correct his report of what we said at one of these meetings, but it would hardly be worth the trouble.

Fine Beef Cattle.

State St. yesterday was honored with a visit from as fine oxen as Worcester County has produced.

Mr. Jedediah Estabrook of Rutland obtained a premium on these cattle at the last Worcester show in October. They are now the property of Mr. Luke Baker of the same town—one pair weighs 5,000 lbs.; the other, 4,700. They were stallfed on grain; and to the epicures of the city they must prove irresistible.

FIRE. On Tuesday night a fire was discovered among a pile of lumber on a wharf in Sea st.—but was soon extinguished, doing but little damage. It is supposed to have been set by design.

FROM FLORIDA. The late news from Florida is a rumor that the Indians lately captured by Col. Harney, in the everglades, and sent to Tampa Bay, have again been set at liberty by the commanding General; and that the three squaws recently captured by a part of the 2d Infantry, have escaped from Fort Russell.

DESPERATE. A fellow named Conrad, who was arrested at Maysville for picking the pocket of a fellow passenger on board the steamboat in which he acted, set fire to the jail in the night, and burned it down, and all that was found remaining of him was a few smouldering bones.

TWO colored women were burned to death in Philadelphia on Friday night—one consumed in a building which she rented; the other was set to a cinder in a garret in which she had fallen while asleep, and becoming wedged in between the bars, was unable to extricate herself.

The steamboat Breaker was on her passage from Wetumka to Mobile, on the 24th ult. was destroyed, together with a full cargo of cotton. Loss about $40,000.

Eighth Agricultural Meeting.

On Thursday evening the farmers held another meeting in the State House, but as the legislative session continued till near seven o'clock, it was voted to request Mr. Emerson to postpone his lecture on trees till the next meeting, and to discuss farther the relative merits of the different kinds of farm stock.

Mr. Randall of Rochester spoke for some time of the Ayrshire breed of cattle. He has some of that kind which he imported from Scotland—said he now has two cows and one heifer that made upwards of 600 wt. of butter in one season—he said this stock is hardy and is very easily kept in good order—he thought they were more easily kept than our common natives—he told what Sinclair said, that some of this breed had produced 20 wt. of butter each per week. He thinks this stock well adapted to New England. He keeps his cattle on barley straw, oat straw, and one peck and a half of roots to each, per day. Mr. Randall prefers these cattle to the Durhams, and thinks they would live where the Durhams would starve—he spoke of a Kentucky farmer who prefers the Durhams, but who acknowledged that they were not deep milkers, yet he said he raised not, his object was beef, and he found this breed best for that purpose.

Mr. Randall spoke of the Berkshire hogs—he thought the true Berkshires were always of a brick-dust color—he said they would weigh from 400 to 425 at a year old.

Mr. Colman, the Commissioner, wished to make inquiry as to the common opinion among farmers in regard to the opening of the Berkshires—he had heard that the butchers will not give so much for this pork as for other kinds, and he wanted to know if this was a fact.

Mr. Dodge, of Hamilton, said he had seen hogs that were called Berkshire by their owner, entirely black—he thought we had other breeds quite as good as this—he thought what was said of the new breed of hogs was much like what had been said of Rohan potatoes—he chose to select the best looking without regard to the name. He found one fault with most of our hogs, they were not long enough.

Col. Sheldon of Wilmington said he had dealt much in hogs—he brought a drove from Albany in 1817—he found there the grass fed hogs—some called them Berkshires—he said he would not give one cent to know the breed—let me see the animal, said he, and I can judge—he had often bought numbers at Brighton and he now has forty on hand, and he would give nothing for a warranty of any particular pedigree. He bought one wench had no tail—her pigs had tails but they all lost them when young. He thought it important to feed hogs at exact, regular intervals—he said he had made 12 lbs of pork with a bushel of cooked meal, but if not cooked it would make no more than 8 lbs.—he chose to feed with a variety of food, for it suited the hog better, but he said meal was the cheapest article he had given to them.

Mr. Adams of Newbury coincided with Col. Sheldon—he thought the old Bakefield breed as good as any—he was partial to white hogs and a lop ear—he never knew a likely hog with ears that stood up.

One gentleman inquired how Mr. Sheldon kept his hogs. Mr. S. said he had never learned the art of keeping hogs without something to keep them in—he gave them a variety and once he had them fed five times a day and he thought they thrived better than when he fed them three times—he gives them all they will eat—he wants no hogs in working order.

Mr. Colman thought if Mr. Dodge and Col. Sheldon were correct in their theory we are all afloat in regard to any regular method of improving our stock—he could not think the English had lost all their labor in their attempts to improve their breeds and he was satisfied we ought to adopt a systematic plan to improve our own. He admitted that we had some individual cows as good as any in the world, but we should be more particular in our selections and breed from the best only—he spoke of the success of E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexington whose 15 hogs lately sent to market averaged over 500 weight each.

Mr. Dodge said he had a neighbor whose hogs had no name, yet they would weigh 500 to 600 each.

Mr. Randall spoke again of the Berkshires—he said Lord Derby had a mare for which he was offered 200 guineas. Mr. R. spoke also of curing his bacon, he said he formerly hung up the legs by the hock but he now hangs them but end up to preserve all the juices in them.

The meeting was adjourned to *Monday* evening next when Mr. G. B. Emerson is expected to give a lecture on Trees. Another meeting will be held on Thursday.

FROM TEXAS. Five Indians, says the Austin Southiad of the 28th January, were killed in Webber's prairie, twelve miles below that city, on the Monday previous. A large party of citizens were in pursuit of another party, discovered in that neighborhood.

There was a rumor at Houston that General Samuel Houston had been wounded in a duel with D. G. Burnett, but it was thought to be a hoax.

The Texian Congress adjourned on the 1st inst. Previous, however, a commercial treaty between England and the new Republic, entered into by Lord Palmerston and General Hamilton on the 13th November last, was ratified by the Senate. The treaty was purely commercial in its character.

The treaty with the Netherlands has also been ratified by the Senate.

MCLEOD. The N. Y. Commercial says that this individual is to be removed to Albany for trial—it being satisfactorily ascertained that an impartial jury cannot be found at the west. It is farther stated that the first trial will be on the civil suit, brought by the owner of the Caroline.

"You look," said a German rounded and imaginative, David to a pale, haggard minister, "as you look as if you had got out of your grave to light your cigar, and couldn't find your way back again."

The National Intelligencer presents a statement from some of the southwestern mail lines, in which the aggregate loss by exchange on collections to the amount of $7,846, was no less than $3,320 15.

The construction of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad will place Kingston, U. C. within 36 hours of Boston.

Massachusetts Legislature.

TUESDAY, March 2. *In the Senate.* A bill from the House to abolish imprisonment for debt was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to provide for the weighing of grain was rejected,—as also the bill relating to inquests.

The bill relating to the duties of Commissioners passed to be engrossed.

The bill to abolish the office of Clerk in the Adjutant General's office was read a 2d time.—Mr. Hubbard of Suffolk moved its recommittal, with instructions, to consider the expediency of providing for the abolition of the office of Military store-keeper, and assigning the duties of said office to the Clerk in the Adjutant General's office, or of making other provisions whereby the expenses of the Adjutant General's department may be diminished; and it was so ordered accordingly.

In the House. A few remonstrances and petitions were presented and referred.

A number of bills from the Senate were, without debate advanced one stage.

On motion of Mr. Colby, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to arson.

The rules were suspended to allow Mr. Lindsay of Charlestown, to introduce an order asking for the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on seven questions relating to the taxation and the right of suffrage, of persons residing on lands in this Commonwealth, within the jurisdiction of the United States, as in Navy Yards, arsenals, &c., and this order, on motion of Mr. Dwight of Springfield, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock, to give time for the preparations for the exhibition in the Hall of the House, of the pupils of the Blind asylum, in the afternoon, and of course there was no afternoon session.

WEDNESDAY, March 3. *In the Senate.* A petition was presented of the State Mutual Fire Ins. Co. for additional powers and committed to the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

The report on repealing or amending the act establishing a Board of Bank Commissioners was accepted.

The bills in addition to an act to incorporate the 3d Religious Society in Dorchester—to establish a House of Correction for the four Western Counties—and the resolve on the petition of the East Bridgewater Bank; passed to be engrossed.

The motion to reconsider the vote ordering the bill concerning mortgages of personal property to a 3d reading, was a motion of Mr Ames, laid on the table.

Mr. Lawrence from the Committee on Roads and Bridges reported on the petition of the proprietors of the Newburyport Bridge, a bill additional to the act to incorporate said proprietors, which was ordered to be printed.

Pursuant to assignment, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to lend, or certain conditions, $1,000,000 to the Western Railroad Corporation. Mr. Hubbard spoke in favor of the bill, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Hooper against it.

In the House. The petition of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and several for change of name, were referred to their appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Parks of Russell, the Committee on Accounts were authorized if they see fit) to pay certain accounts of that town for the burial of State paupers.

Engrossed bills concerning Savings Banks; to incorporate the Crockersville Manufacturing Co., to authorize Wilson Barstow to construct a whf; relating to pilotage; to establish a fire department in Haverhill; to incorporate the Weweantit Bridge—passed to be enacted.

THURSDAY, March, 4th. *In the Senate.* A resolve from the House to pay the toll of Accounts audited by the Treasurer, and sundry rolls of military, miscellaneous and other accounts, was read twice and passed to be engrossed.

The consideration of the bill and the construction of the Western Railroad was resumed. On motion of Mr. Sprague of Plymouth, the Senate voted to reduce the loan proposed in the bill to be made by the State from $1,000,000 to $700,000. Mr Lawrence of Middlesex, moved to insert "ten" instead of "five" per cent. as the sum to be raised by the Corporation before the State would give its aid. Pending this amendment the Senate at 12 1-2 o'clock adjourned.

In the House. A number of engrossed bills and resolves passed to be enacted.

The House was occupied for some time, under cover of a heavy fire of guns from the Common, particularly appropriate to the subject, in the discussion of the Militia Bill, to which a great many amendments were proposed but none accepted. The last offered was by Mr. Tarbell of Pepperell, to strike out the first section of the Bill which restricts the number of the organized militia to the present, 7000, instead of the 10,000, ordered by the act of 1840.

The previous question was moved and ordered, the amendment was rejected, and the bill ordered to a 3d reading.

Two of the crew of the sch. Col. Crockett, wrecked on the West coast of Africa, came on board the Barque George, which arrived at Stonington, Feb 28th. This is said to be the vessel reported in the Ceylon Observer, of Oct. 12th, as having been wrecked about 60 miles to the northward of English River, and the Captain and second mate, while proceeding by land to Delagoa bay for assistance, were attacked by the natives, who killed the Captain and dreadfully wounded the mate.

A lady who had used many ineffectual arguments to dissuade her husband from fighting a duel, at last remarked, "Well, I suppose you will have your seconds, but remember *I shall have my thirds.*" The man was so struck with the probability of thus losing a third part of his estate, that he declined the honor of the duel.

The Charleston, S. C. Patriot thinks that Great Britain and the United States will not be permitted to disturb the general peace, if moderation can avert this result, for a war commenced on this side of the Atlantic between two great maritime nations, soon reacts in its effects on the interests of Europe generally.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS. We learn from the Bulletin, of the 19th, that a fire broke out on the night previous, in Good Children street, in the third municipality, which destroyed four or five frame buildings.

THE SLAVE TRADE. Captain Collier, of the barque Hobart from the coast of Africa, arrived at N. Y. states that all the slave factories had been broken up by the British cruisers.

Gov. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, has appointed Friday, the 9th day of April next, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

A government messenger passed through New York on Sunday, from Montreal, with despatches from Lord Sydenham to Mr. Fox.

Mr. Bancroft, the Collector of the District of Boston and Charlestown, resigned his office Thursday at 12 o'clock, M.

PROPERTY. Property has been finely compared to snow, it falls level to-day, and to-morrow is blown into drifts.

It is said that nearly one half the capital stock of the U. S. Bank is owned in Europe.

Proceedings of Congress.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27. *In the House.* The House this day passed the Navy Bill,—and then took up the Army Bill and passed that.—The Indian bill was but a cherry bite—they passed that too, and adjourned in good season—about 8 o'clock.

Senate. In the Senate a good many bills were passed that had been ordered to be engrossed on a prior day; the only one arrested on its passage was that offered by Mr. Wall, relating to the considering of all children born out of the United States, of American parents, to be entitled to all the privileges of American citizens. This was supposed to involve important principles, and was laid on the table for the present session.

From a hasty and imperfect hearing of the amendments as read—the salaries of all collectors are hereafter in no case to exceed $4000; and that in no case is the entire compensation of district attorney or clerks to exceed $1,500; and allowing no postmaster shall receive more than $3,000, in full for all appendages, boxes &c.

A Mr. Anderson of Tenn. submitted another amendment that all seizures and forfeitures exceeding $2,000 shall be paid into the Treasury by the collector, naval officer, or surveyor, as the case might be.

No collector hereafter to receive more than $6,000; no naval officer more than $5,000, and no surveyor more than $4,500. All stores to be rented on public account, exclusively for the use of storage; all false swearing on the part of collectors and others to be treated as perjury, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to order the District Attorney to prosecute.

MONDAY, March, 1st. *In the Senate.* Mr. Buchanan moved to discharge the Committee of Foreign Relations from the further consideration of the resolution calling for the correspondence which has passed between the British minister and the Secretary of State, on the subject of our relations with Great Britain. Mr. B. took occasion to express his belief that peace would be preserved between the two nations; and declared that the reports intimating that an angry controversy had taken place between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, were entirely unfounded.

Mr. Clay, of Ky., also made a few remarks in the same conciliatory strain. Mr. C. gave it as his decided opinion that the difference with England would not require a special minister.

Mr. Cuthbert, of Geo., said he had, on the resignation of Mr. Webster, charged him with holding abolition principles; he would now prove the charge. Mr. C. accordingly read from some documents to that he considered conclusive proofs of the matter. This led to a highly interesting debate, which lasted until the recess.

The President elect gave notice by letter to the Vice President that he would be ready on the 4th of March, to take the oath of office,—and on motion of Mr. Preston a committee of three was appointed to receive and wait on him.

The Vice President gave notice of his intention to vacate his seat to-morrow.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of the whole, proceeded to take up the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for 1841. Several amendments were offered to the bill, and much debate was had upon it, but only three unimportant ones were adopted. At a late hour the bill was taken from the Committee and passed by the House.

It makes the following appropriations:—For repairs of Fort Independence and sea wall of Castle Island, $35,000; for Fort Warren, $45,000; for Fort Adams, $35,000; for fortifications at New London harbor, $15,000; for Fort Schuyler, $30,000; for permanent wharves for Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and South battery, Governor's Island, 10,000; for repairs on Fort Washington, N. Y. Harbor, $5,000; for repairs on Fort Washington, $18,000; for Fort Monroe, $35,000; for Fort Calhoun, $10,000; for repairs of Fort Monroe, $15,000; for repairs of sea wall of Castle Williams, and other parts of Governor's Island, $10,000; for Fort Sumter, $50,000; for repairs of Castle Pinckney, $2,000; for Fort Pulaski, $15,000; for Fort Pickens, $10,000; for Fort Barrancas, $30,000; for Fort Livingston, $30,000; for contingencies of fortifications, $5,000; for incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications $10,000; for repairs of sea-wall on Deer Island, Boston harbor, $1,500; for repairs of sea wall on Ramsford island, Boston harbor, 1,000; for continuing sea wall at St Augustine, $15,000.

Another Murder.

Rumors have reached this city, of the perpetration of a most horrid murder in the adjoining county of Orange. It is stated that a respectable citizen named Pratt, was engaged with one of his negroes in the woods, riving shingles, when the fellow struck him a violent blow with his hatchet, which stunned him, and he then deliberately despatched him. Having concealed the dead body in the leaves, he went to the house and told his mistress that his master had sent him for his horse and pocket book, intending to go to a neighboring store. They were accordingly sent, but the little son of the deceased accompanied the negro as bearer of the pocket book. On the way to the scene of murder, the negro felled the child to the earth with a club, and supposing he was dead made off with his booty. The child, however, came to, gave the alarm, and the negro was arrested at Hillsboro', with the horse and money in his possession. He was committed to jail, and will, doubtless, expiate his attrocities on the gallows.—[Raleigh Register.

SHIPWRECK, WITH LOSS OF LIFE. The New Orleans papers state that a pilot-boat schr. left Pensacola on the morning of the 12th inst; and when opposite the mouth of Perdido river, was upset in a squall. The Captain, mate, Judge Jordon, son and nephew, of Pensacola, and a Mr. Young, who was on his way to this city to purchase goods, immediately left in a small boat, which looked hardly capable of sustaining two persons, and succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. Five discharged Florida soldiers were on board and were drowned, as the schooner went down in a few minutes after the small boat left. The letter does not state whether any of the crew met the same fate.—The captain and passengers lost everything they had, including some $3,000 in specie.

THE LADIES AT THE WHITE HOUSE. The lady who is to be at the head of domestic affairs on the coming in of the new Administration, is the widow of Wm. Harrison, the son of the President, who died a few months ago. There will be associated with her, Mrs. Taylor, the youngest daughter of General Harrison, and Mrs. Taylor, the mother of the last mentioned lady's husband. The General's wife intends to remain the mistress of North Bend, and at the White House will be a visitor. The General's private secretary will be his son in law, Mr. Taylor.

LOUISIANA. A letter from New Orleans, dated Feb. 18th, states that the House of Representatives of that State had, in Committee of the whole, passed by a large majority, a resolution requiring the Banks of that State to resume specie payments on the 1st of Nov. next. That on hearing of the suspension in Philadelphia and Baltimore, a strong effort had been made to rescind the resolution, but a large majority refused to rescind.

UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD.—In the course of five years, during which the road has been in operation, upwards of seven hundred thousand passengers have been carried over it, without, we believe, a single fatal accident.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Steamer President.

Six Days Later from Europe.

The steamer President, which sailed from Liverpool on the 10th ult. arrived at New York on Wednesday morning.

The Duke of Wellington was seized with sudden indisposition in the House of Lords on the 5th, but had so far recovered from his attack as to leave no doubt of his being able shortly to resume his usual habits. His illness was attributed to his exposure to the severity of the weather.

The receipt of New York papers in London by the packet ship Cambridge, with the correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, with regard to the arrest of McLeod, caused much talk and considerable excitement.

The Times predicts the most serious national consequences from this affair, which was brought before Parliament on the 8th ult. by Lord Stanley and the Earl of Mountcashell.

The former asked Lord Palmerston whether the government had taken any, and if so, what steps, for the protection and liberation of Mr. McLeod?

Lord Palmerston replied that the Government had sent certain instructions, but till the conclusion of the correspondence was received it would be impossible to send final instructions, and that he was not prepared at that time to state formally what those instructions were.

The Earl of Mountchisell asked similar questions of Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords, to which similar answers were given, stating also that Her Majesty's Ministers would take those measures which in their estimation would be best calculated to secure the safety of Her Majesty's subjects, and to vindicate the honor of the British nation.

Other Parliamentary matters are not particularly interesting or important.

On the night of the 7th inst., Camberwell old Church was totally destroyed by fire—loss ten thousand pounds.

Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon, lies dangerously ill, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

FRANCE. The news from France is not of much interest. The works on the fortifications were carried on with great activity.

We do not find any important intelligence from other Spain, Portugal, or any other of the states of Europe.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA. AFFAIRS IN CHINA. By an extraordinary express from Marseilles, news was received in London on the 6th inst., from China, India, and Egypt, with dates from Alexandria to Jan. 23, Bombay to Jan. 1st, Calcutta to Dec. 16th, Macao to Nov. 3d, and Chusan to Oct. 27th.

The state of affairs in China remain unchanged since the last advices; and gloomy apprehensions as to the final result of the proposed negociations were entertained. Both in China and India the conduct of Admiral Elliot is commented upon in most severe terms. The negociation with the Emperor of China does not appear to have made any progress, nor the approach of Admiral Elliot to the Chinese capital to have, as yet, produced any other result than the dismissal of Commissioner Lin from the governorship of Canton, and the appointment, as his successor, of Ke-shan, who is commissioned to settle matters, and is supposed to be as much opposed to intercourse with foreigners as Lin.

Admiral Elliot was still at Chusan, which place had been found extremely unhealthy.—Out of 3,650 British troops landed there, only 2,036 were fit for duty, chiefly owing to bad diet and want of fresh meat. The number of deaths is stated at *ten per day!*

The Admiral was expected to leave for Canton about the middle of November. The British naval force consisted of twenty sail of pennants exclusive of steamers.

MEMORIAL OF LIN TO THE EMPEROR.—*Lin, in a memorial* to the Emperor, among other things, confesses his crimes and begs for mercy; at the same time he asks the Emperor to be firm in the present crisis; after suggesting that the Chinese ought to build ships after the European models, and cast cannon, he goes on to say, that the English forces at Chusan have been so much bewildered and reduced by death and sickness, they still soon be obliged to evacuate it, and submit. In conclusion he hints at the probability of difficulties between the English and other nations on account of their interference with the trade of foreign nations, and he considers this favorable for the Chinese.

LATE FROM LIBERIA. We have received a file of Africa's Luminary, published at Monrovia, to the beginning of January, brought by the bark Hobart, which arrived out, with colored emigrants, on the 24th of November.

The news of the breaking up of sundry slave-factories on the coast, by British cruisers, is confirmed.

Jacobus O. Seys, son of Missionary Seys, of Monrovia, was drowned at Bassa Cove, on the 5th December, in consequence of the upsetting of a boat while crossing the bar. His body floated ashore the same evening, and was conveyed to his afflicted parents. Capt. Parsons and James A. Burton were in the same boat, and narrowly escaped the same fate which befel their companion.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Alaska N. Atwood, of Chatham, to Miss Sallmuth O. Stone, of Boston; 26th ult, Mr. Jas. U. Wheeler to Miss Josephine G. Lormerier.

In Northboro', Mr. John Crooks to Miss Emily Parker, both of Hopkinton.

In North Brookfield, by Rev. Dr. Snell, Mr. Gilbert Bond to Miss R. H. Thompson.

In Concord, Mr. Henry Barrett, of Malden, to Miss Hannah R. Hudson, of C.

In Brunswick, Me., Rev. Daniel Kendrick, of Dennis, Mass., to Miss Mary Ann Carey.

In Stoneridge, Feb. 10, by Rev. Mr. Austin, Mr. Hersey Jones of Rumford to Miss Sarepta Harding.

In Northborough, March 1, by Rev. J. Allen, Mr. Delano Patrick of Westborough, to Miss Mary M. Maynard.

DEATHS.

In Cohasset, on Tuesd y, 2d inst., Mrs. Priscilla, widow of the late Mr. Anderson Bates, 81.

In Billerica, 24th ult, Mrs. Dorcas Winning, 73.

In New York city, 26th ult, Mr. Thomas Smith, a soldier of the revolution, 89, a native of Halifax, Mass.

In Danvers, Mrs. Ruth, widow of the late Matthew Putnam, 86.

In Leicester, Feb. 5, after a long and distressing illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, widow Elizabeth Richardson, 78.

In Shrewsbury, Feb. 21, widow Sarah, relict of Capt. Lewis Eager, 84.—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Feb 23, widow Sarah Plimpton, 76.

In Northborough, Feb. 14, Richard Munroe, youngest child of Mr. Eben D. Blake, 2 yrs. Feb. 16, Mrs. Nancy, relict of the late Col. Jacob Rice of Sudbury, 58. Feb. 18, Marion Sophia, daughter of Mr. Dexter Brigham, 6 yrs. Feb. 19, Hyman, son of Capt. Thaddeus How, 5 yrs.

In Duxbury, N. H. Jan 28, John Snow, a revolutionary whiter, formerly of Sterling, 80.

In Ashburnham, Jan. 6, Mr. Nathan Wood, formerly of Westminster, 88.

In Sandwich, Feb. 21, Mitty, daughter of Mr. Lewis D. Fowler, 13.

Whole number of deaths in Boston for the week ending Feb. 27—32. Males, 15. Females, 17. Stillborn, 3.

Of consumption, 6, infantile, 3, cancer, 1, fits, 1, abscess, 1, scarlet fever, 1, whooping cough, 2, delirium tremens, 1, small pox, 3, old age, 2, dropsy in the head, 1, catarrh, 1, worms, 1, rheumatic fever, 1, intemperance, 1, dropsy on the brain, 1, scrofula, 1, inflammation of the lungs, 4, croup, 1, tumor, 1.

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Notice to Subscribers.

I have given subscribers that have been deceived by the misrepresentations of agents an opportunity of paying up for the last year at the advance price. In future our terms must be strictly adhered to, which is printed on every paper.

Subscribers that have had the Cultivator nearly a year that have not paid, will please forward the amount due.

All payments will be expected in future at the office. OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Boston, March

Coals. No material change exists in the market the stock is fully adequate to meet the existing demand and prices, as the season for consumption has expired have rather a downward tendency.

Coffee. The business of the week has been the importance; a few lots of St. Domingo have been sold at 8 a 9 c, and the balance of Rio remains in first hands closed at 10½c per lb; Java 13 a 13½ cents cr. A cargo Rio is early expected to arrive.

Fish. The transactions in Labrador and Bay have been at $2 75, for the Cuba market. Bank, from stores, $2 60 a 2 67 per qtl; 1000 do vessel, not in packing order, $2 42, do do. Mackerel dull, and prices without much change.

Hides. A part of the ship Sophia's cargo, Valparaiso, about 5000, have been sold at 12½c per 6 mos cr; 1000 Georgias, dry, salted, 12c per lb. The entire importation of Sheep Skins per bark Avant, from Cape Good Hope, about 33,000, has, we understand, disposed of at 30c each.

Hops. There have been some small parcels sold at a reduction on the last quotations, 28 a 30c, and but 33c per lb for Massachusetts inspection; about bales remain at the inspection office. Southern investments have been somewhat checked since the late pension.

Molasses. The sales of Cuba, distilling qualities have been very limited, comprising a lot of about hhds, and another of 60 hhds, at 19c per gallon; a stored lot of Surinam at a shade over 20c gallon, long credit; 80 hhds Matanzas, in small parcels, 22 per gallon 6 mos.

Provisions. The transactions have been to a limited demand from the trade, and the usual for ship's stores.

Salt. None in first hands; Liverpool fine, is not much in market, and demand very limited.

Seed. Herds Grass is very scarce. The more active, but prices are not yet settled for N. Clover.

Sugar. The market is very dull at former prices; nearly all the new Sugars are sold, and no stock of brown of any consequence remains first hands; sales consist of new Cuba brown, 8; do white, 10½, old crop brown, 7¼ a 7½, and do white, by auction, $8 90 a 8 55 per 100 lbs, 30 barkets Java 6¾ per lb, 6 mos cr.

Tea. The market remains in about the same as it was at the close of the last repot; holders continue firm, and the trade purchase only to supply present wants.

Wool. The operations in this article since commencement of the present year, have been limited. Some revival in the trade was looked for, no doubt would have taken place before this time, but trade been checked by another suspension in Philadelphia and other Southern banks.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

Boston, March 6. FLOUR. An unusual of shallowness, for the season, has prevailed through the week and generally all descriptions, except Genesee, have experienced a further considerable reduction. 500 bbls Baltimore City Mills, for a foreign market, exact price not transpired; 400 bbls Howard to the trade, $5, 4 mos cr; 200 do do, $4 75, cash; do do, $4 73 do; 300 do do, $4 75, on 60 days cr; do Ohio, $5, 4 mos; 1200 do do, $4 75, cash; 600 do, at a fraction over $4 50 per bbl. The market closes extremely heavy.

GRAIN. The market is without much change, of the sales this week being made at a decline of one cent per bushel. Transactions consist of a of yellow flat, about 6000 bushels, at 51c; a cargo yellow and white, 50c; one do white, 49c; a parcel do do, in store, 48c; Delaware Oats, Rye, no great stock, and no demand.

New York, March 3. FLOUR. The is very inactive for all descriptions, and prices steady, but generally tend downwards; holders of most remain firm; sales require 4 75; 500 barrels shipped to London at 4 67½; Ohio, 4 62½; Flour without change.

GRAIN—There is no enquiry, and consequently is no sales of Wheat; Rye, 54c; Oats precluded; Northern, 37 a 40; Southern, 25; New Jersey, 30c; Long Island, 35; Eastern, 34c; a cargo of bushels to Connecticut sold for 45 c weight each; Yellow for export, 47.

Hay—Sales loose by the load, at 56 a 68 per 100 lbs.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27. FLOUR. The market has been quite generally continues dull, and depressed; Penn. superfine, 4 50; Delaware, 4 56; Rye Flour steady at 3 3.

GRAIN. The receipts trifling, and the market, with rather a downward tendency.

Baltimore, March 1. FLOUR. The mar tions to Howard St. Flour have been very limited, at a decline on last week's closing rate; a sale of this morning at 4 31½. The wagon price is 4 25.

GRAIN. A sale of prime white Wheat at 51c; ordinary to fair Red is worth 90c; sales of Maryland white Corn at 40c, and yellow at 42c; Maryland Oats 29 a 30c.

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

Brighton, Monday, March 1. At market Beef Cattle, 25 yoke Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 500 Sheep, and 100 Swine.

80 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We reduce our quotations to correspond with sales. We quote a few extra at a 6 75; first quality, $6 a 6 25; second quality, $5 a 5 75; third quality, $4 75 a $5 25.

Working Oxen—A few sales only effected.

Cows and Calves—Sales few and dull.

Sheep—Lots at $2 50, 2 75, 3 50, 4 50, 4 75 and $5.

Swine—4½c for Sows, and 5½c for Barrows at retail, 5 a 6c.

New York, March 1. At market, 625 bbls Beef Cattle, including 100 left over last week, 75 from the South, 150 from the East, and the balance from State—and 1300 Sheep.

The Beef market was dull at last week's prices, 525 head were taken at $7 a 9 50, averaging $8 per 100 lbs.

Sheep were in good demand, and all taken at 3 50 for common, and $4 a 6 50 for good.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27. 400 head in market 89 from Virginia; sales from $7 to $8; 81 head sold to go to New York, and 65 left over; 130 Cows and Calves, $20 a $27; extra, $35; Springers, $22; Dry Cows, $9 a $16; 480 hogs; sales 5½c, all sold; Sheep, 1078 in market, which sold 2 25 a $4; extra, $6.

Baltimore, March 1. The number of Cattle offered at the drove yards was about 200 head, of which were readily taken by the butchers at prices ranging from $7 for good, to $8 per 100 lbs for extra quality. The Hogs are plenty and fall 5 50 to 5 75 per 100 lbs.

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton .... 13 00 a 14
Good Country, per hundred .... 85 a
Straw .... 45 a

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb. .... 30 a
2d " " " .... a

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton 220 lbs, cash .... 2 50 a

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	45	a	50
Sweet Potatoes, per bushel	1 25	a	1 50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bushel		a	50
Beets, per bushel	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " " bushel	50	a	62½
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Parsley, half peck	75	a	1 00
Celery, per root	6	a	12
Cabbages, each	4	a	6
Horseradish, per lb	8	a	10
Spruce, per head		a	12½
Pumpkins, per bunch		a	12½

Fruit.

Apples, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Mulberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	20	a	25
Lemons, per doz	17	a	20
Oranges, " "	25	a	50
Dried Apples, per lb	4	a	5
Peaches, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Peaches, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Prunes, dried, white, per bush	1 75	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	17	a	22
" firkin	18	a	20
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	9
" four meal		a	7
Eggs, per dozen		a	16
Beef, fresh, per lb	6	a	12½
Veal, corned	6	a	8
" smoked		a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	6½
" fat, roasting, per lb	9	a	10
Pork, fresh	6	a	8
" salted	8	a	9
Hams, Boston, per lb	9½	a	12½
" Western, do do		a	
Lard, best, per lb	9	a	10
" Western, per keg		a	
Tallow, per lb	8	a	10
Legs Feet, per lb		a	8
Veal	6	a	12½
Whole Calves	5	a	8
Chickens, per lb	12	a	16
Turkeys, per lb	10	a	15
Pigeons, per dozen		a	
Venison, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb		a	

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	
" " white, per bag	10 00	a	
Hemp Seed, per bushel		a	2 00
Canary Seed, "	3 00	a	4 00
Flax Seed, per bushel	1 37	a	1 50
" American, do do		a	
Clover, Northern, per pound	12	a	12½
" Southern, "	9	a	10
" Foreign, "		a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	20	a	25
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	3 50	a	4 00
Red Top, bushel		a	1 50
" Southern, bush	60	a	70
Orchard Grass, "	2 50	a	
Millet, "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, "	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs	9 50	a	10 00
Sawcastle, do	11 00	a	12 00
Peel, do	11 00	a	12 00
Sydney, do	9 00	a	10 00
Lehigh, do	10 00	a	
Red Ash, do		a	
Shoal Mountain, do do	10 00	a	
Stove, per chaldron		a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	32	a	37
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord		a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do		a	5 00
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	13	a	14
Fernambuco, dry salted	10	a	11
Rio Grande	13	a	14
St. Salvador		a	
Maranham		a	
Calcutta		a	
West-Indian	11	a	12
African	13	a	15
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5¾
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
" " light		a	
" dry	75	a	1 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Sole, dull, best tannage, per lb	30	a	32
" country, "	27	a	29
Baltimore, city tannage	29	a	30
" dry hide	23	a	25
New York, ret, light	24	a	25
" " middling	21	a	22
" " overweight	18	a	20
Boston, " slaughter	22	a	23
" dry hide	21	a	22
Slaughter Upper in the rough		a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	35	a	37
" " ¼ "	36	a	40
" " ½ "	44	a	46
Pulled Wool, superfine	43	a	46
No. 1, Lambs'	37	a	42
No. 2, "	26	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per Cask	80	a	90
Rockland	75	a	80
Stone, St. George Co's		a	
" white lump	1 12	a	1 25
" 2 quality		a	1 00
" common	75	a	80

GRINDSTONES.

Per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	a	20 00
" do do finished	28 00	a	30 00

Mons Leon Le Clere de Laval Pears.

NEW, and lately proved in England, and there asserted to be the best Pear known. A few trees for sale; these cost high, and an extra price, and it therefore be charged at $2.50 each. Also a few **"Pitts' New Marie" Pears,** raised from seed the Marie Louise, fine, and stated on good authority be even a more valuable variety. Scions than that variety; these cost very high and must therefore be charged $2.00 each. No other kinds of Pears are charged extra price by the subscriber.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, March 1. } eptmy—mar6

Northfield Academy of Useful Knowledge.

NORTHFIELD is a delightful summer residence in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut. Pupils received at any time into the family of the Principal, where they can remain throughout the year, and there they will be watched over with parental care.—Mrs L. R. STONE, of Cambridgeport, has the charge the female department, for whose qualifications as a ler, parents and guardians are referred to Mr. ch, principal of the High School for young ladies Cambridge.

P. ALLEN, PRINCIPAL.

Northfield, Mass., March, 1841. 5w—mar6

Dentistry.

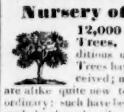
BALL, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to **Fremont Row,** where he will continue to perform all useful operations, necessary for the preservation of the **Teeth.** Having devoted himself, for several years, exclusively to **Dental Surgery,** and had extensive experience in all its branches, he flatters to be able to meet the just expectations of those may need his services. 13w—mar6

Farm Wanted.

WANTED to hire for a term of years, from 1 to 15 or 20 acres of land, with a Dwelling House thereon, the distances from Boston 4 to 12 miles. Apply at this Office. 2w*—march6

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c.

Nursery of Wm. Kenrick.



12,000 Pear and Plum Trees. Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received; many kinds of which

are alike quite new to our country, and very extraordinary: such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe and in person during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf. A new and Descriptive Catalogue of all these kinds which will soon be ready and will be sent to all who apply.

Of the few following fine kinds, extra large numbers have been provided for sale; all being very productive kinds, and most of them prodigious bearers, and are therefore calculated for cultivation to great profit on a great and extensive scale. These ripen in succession in the order named.

Jargonelle, ... Aug.	Passe Colmar.. Nov. Feb.
Fearnleaf d'Ete. Aug. Sep.	Glaire Morreau, or the
Williams Bon Chret. or	d'Arembourg of the
Bartlett .... Aug. Sept.	French ..... Nov. Feb.
Beaurree d'Amantis. Sept.	Easter Beaurree. Dec. Ap.
Napoleon ..... Oct.	Clion or le Cure, very
Louise Bonne d'Avranches, ... Oct.	large, for baking only, a prodigious bearer,
Marie Louise ..... Oct. Nov.	Winter
Duchesse d'Angoleme ..... Oct. Nov.	

Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year.

Gooseberries, of first quality, by the dozen or the 100. Apples, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles &c. Splendid varieties of Moss, Yellow, White Provence, Bengal; Noisette and other Roses. Splendid Tree Pæonies and Herbaceous do; Double Dahlias; Rhubarb, new variety, &c. &c.

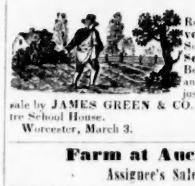
800 lbs. French Sugar Beet Seed, warranted genuine and growth of 1840.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and trees when so ordered will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, near Boston, March 1. } eptje—mar6

Grass Seed.



HERDS GRASS, Red and White **Clover,** Northern and Southern **Red Top Seed,** Rhode Island Bent, warranted new, and of prime quality, just received, and for sale by JAMES GREEN & CO., opposite the Centre School House.

Worcester, March 3. 8w—march6

Farm at Auction.

Assignee's Sale.

THE **Farm,** until recently owned and improved by William Barron of Hollliston, together with a good and convenient **Dwelling House,** slightly located upon said farm, with a good **Barn,** and a **Mechanic's Shop,** suitable for workmen in wood, or for shoemakers. Also, a **Blacksmith's Shop,** in good condition, well fitted for forging and shoeing, all of which will be offered to the highest bidder who shall appear on the premises on Monday, March 29, 1841, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

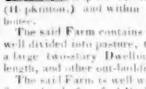
The above Farm is comprised of thirty four acres superior soil for grass or grain, and is suitably fenced and divided into lots for tillage or pasturage. It is well watered by the Cold-Spring Brook, which makes the entire northerly bound of said farm, extending more than one hundred and fifty rods along the bank of said brook. The farm is in the immediate vicinity of Unionville, being but half a mile distant from the Railroad Depot in Unionville, and the same distance from the meeting-house and school-houses in said village.—The above premises are well adapted for farming operation, or to combine farming and mechanical together, and will be sold on favorable terms to any applicant disposed to purchase.

For further particulars, inquire of NAT. FISK, Framingham Village, WILLIAM JENNISON, Unionville, or the subscriber near the premises.

CALVIN SHEPARD, Jr., Assignee.

mar6—3t

Farm for Sale.



The subscriber offers for sale a valuable **Farm,** pleasantly situate [illegible] one mile west of the Congregational Meeting House, and nearly the same distance from the Baptist Meeting House at Woodville, (4 miles from Boston) and within about 40 rods of the school house.

The said Farm contains 100 acres of excellent Land, well divided into pasture, tillage, and wood-land, with a large two-story Dwelling House, Barn, 70 feet in length, and other out-buildings, all in good repair.

The said Farm is well watered and fenced and has a fine orchard of grafted Fruit. Any person wishing to obtain such a Farm would do well to apply soon, as it will be sold on reasonable terms.

☞ If not disposed of at private sale it will be sold at Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th of March next.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

AUGUSTUS M. SMITH.

Hopkinton, Mass. Feb. 10, 1840. 1—mar6

Newton Female Academy.

THE next Term of this Academy will commence on Tuesday, April 13, and continue eighteen weeks. The course of study embraces all the branches comprised in a thorough English Education, with the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers and Needlework.

The Boarding House, affording accommodations to all pupils from abroad, is under the supervision of the Principal, whose design is not merely to instruct them in the various branches of study embraced in the course, with parental affection, the formation of their entire character. The Principal has the aid of two or three associate teachers, as the number of pupils demands.

No deduction for absence or leaving before the expiration of the Term, except in cases of sickness.

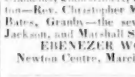
TERMS.—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., $2 per week—for tuition in the English Branches, $9 per term—for Latin, French, Drawing, Painting, each $4 50—Wax Flowers, $3 50 per course—Music, $6 per quarter, of twenty-four lessons—use of Piano, $2 per quarter—for Needlework, no charge.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. Thomas A. Davis, John Simmons, John Gilbert, Jr., and Peleg Churchill, Boston—Rev. Christopher Marsh, Roxbury—Rev. James Bates, Granby—the several clergymen, Hon. Wm. Jackson, and Marshall S. Rice, Newton.

EBENEZER WOODWARD, PRINCIPAL.

Newton Centre, March 3, 1841. 3w—mar6

Lost,



About four weeks since, a black Newfoundland **Dog,** with a white spot on the breast. Any information, which may lead to his recovery, left at this Office, will be handsomely rewarded. 3t*—feb27

Dog Lost.

A large, young, black Newfoundland **Dog,** with a white chain; had on when missed a chain collar, with the owner's name and address. A suitable reward for the dog, or any direct information respecting him, will be paid on application at 32 **Summer St.,** or at T. Gordon's stable, Arch St. feb20—3w*

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture **Ploughs** of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named **Ploughs, Cultivators, &c.,** and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2 *Union St., (opposite Ann St.) Boston.*

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of **Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets, &c. &c.,** all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Groceries, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandize, receive in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 mo—oct7

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said Farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone walls, about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well appropriated for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lie very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, and not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 ft. the average width of 33 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of fruit in its kind of fruit. The whole may be had for $8000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises.

STEPHEN DAVIS.

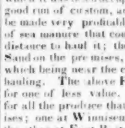
Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Farm and Tavern.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston Ferry Wharf, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Mr. Winsmeyer's, and about two miles the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Tavern and Farm For Sale.

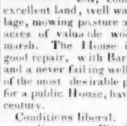


THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

For Sale,

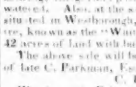


A valuable Farm, in the pleasant town of Springfield, Mass. and possession given the first of April—lying at the North end of the village, on Main street, on the Post Road, about 40 rods North and in view of the great Western Railroad; where are good schools, with every desirable accommodation for a pleasant residence; containing about 90 acres of choice land, 26 of which are intervale, with lasting water in each lot, and a good supply of fruit. The buildings are a large two-story house, well finished—three barns,—corn, wood, chaise, and ice house, work-shop, granary, &c. &c. all in good repair, and will be sold with part or all the land, as may be desired.

Terms of payment satisfactory to the purchaser.

Springfield, Feb. 20—3w* THOMAS BOND.

Farms at Auction.



WILL be sold at Public Auction, unless previously disposed of, on Saturday, the 6th of March next, at the house of D. Brigham in Westborough, at one o'clock, P. M., a **Farm,** situated in the easterly part of Grafton, formerly in Westborough, known as the "Joe Whitney" Farm, containing 85 acres of most excellent Land, with buildings. Said farm is well divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage, and is well wooded and watered. Also, at the same time and place, a Farm situated in Westborough, about one mile from the centre, known as the "Winntsonn place," consisting of 42 acres of land with buildings.

The above sale will be made on account of estate of late C. Parkman, Esq., deceased.

C. B. PARKMAN, Executor.

Westborough, Feb. 10. 3w—feb20

Deer Island.

TO BE LET, that valuable Island, with all the buildings, known as **Deer Island,** belonging to the City of Boston. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings will be put to good repair. The dwelling house and buildings connected with it are well calculated for the accommodation of boarders, or for a public house. For terms, &c., apply at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

THOMAS HUNTING, } Committee.
S. G. SHIPLEY, }

Boston, Feb. 2, 1841 8w—feb6

Farm to be Let.

TO BE LET, for one or more years, with the buildings thereon, a large and first rate **Farm,** situated in Chelsea, near the Meeting House—containing 400 acres. The whole of the land is of the best quality, and very productive. It has been occupied for several years, in part, as a milk Farm. For this purpose it is very advantageously situated, the distance to the city being only 3½ miles by the way of East Boston,—to the Ferry, at Chelsea, but 2 miles. For terms apply to R. WELLES, over No. 31, State St.

feb13—tf

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in the easterly part of Westborough, containing about 139 acres of **Land,** on the road leading from Westborough to Framingham and Unionville, also on the Railroad, with a good water privilege on the same, with good Buildings, well Wooded and Watered, with a good supply of **Fruit Trees.** For further information enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. LUTHER FAY.

feb6—6w*

Bone Mills.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **Bone Mills** on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room.

They can be easily kept in repair, and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla and will do the work in the best manner.

Oyster Shells, Plaster, Soap Stone, Bricks, Bark, &c. may be ground by them. Price, $200. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to WILLIAM APLIN, No. 14, Westminster St., Providence, R. I., or to the Subscriber.

Gristmill stones constantly on hand and for sale.

WILLIAM CHACE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841. 6a—feb13

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant those equal to every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. eptfm—jan16

Bear's Oil Labels.

Wanted for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various sizes, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the **Farm** on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said Farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone walls, about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well appropriated for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lie very compact, and nearly equi distant from the buildings, and not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, making in all over 130 ft. the average width of 33 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of fruit in its kind of fruit. The whole may be had for $8000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any one wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the premises.

STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

Farm and Tavern.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable **Farm,** containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming lands, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston Ferry Wharf, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a **Public House,** for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Mr. Winsmeyer's, and about two miles the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

Tavern and Farm For Sale.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf.

For Sale,

A valuable Farm, in the pleasant town of Springfield, Mass. and possession given the first of April—lying at the North end of the village, on Main street, on the Post Road, about 40 rods North and in view of the great Western Railroad; where are good schools, with every desirable accommodation for a pleasant residence; containing about 90 acres of choice land, 26 of which are intervale, with lasting water in each lot, and a good supply of fruit. The buildings are a large two-story house, well finished—three barns,—corn, wood, chaise, and ice house, work-shop, granary, &c. &c. all in good repair, and will be sold with part or all the land, as may be desired.

Terms of payment satisfactory to the purchaser.

Springfield, Feb. 20—3w* THOMAS BOND.

Farms at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, unless previously disposed of, on Saturday, the 6th of March next, at the house of D. Brigham in Westborough, at one o'clock, P. M., a **Farm,** situated in the easterly part of Grafton, formerly in Westborough, known as the "Joe Whitney" Farm, containing 85 acres of most excellent Land, with buildings. Said farm is well divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage, and is well wooded and watered. Also, at the same time and place, a Farm situated in Westborough, about one mile from the centre, known as the "Winntsonn place," consisting of 42 acres of land with buildings.

The above sale will be made on account of estate of late C. Parkman, Esq., deceased.

C. B. PARKMAN, Executor.

Westborough, Feb. 10. 3w—feb20

Deer Island.

TO BE LET, that valuable Island, with all the buildings, known as **Deer Island,** belonging to the City of Boston. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings will be put to good repair. The dwelling house and buildings connected with it are well calculated for the accommodation of boarders, or for a public house. For terms, &c., apply at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

THOMAS HUNTING, } Committee.
S. G. SHIPLEY, }

Boston, Feb. 2, 1841 8w—feb6

Farm to be Let.

TO BE LET, for one or more years, with the buildings thereon, a large and first rate **Farm,** situated in Chelsea, near the Meeting House—containing 400 acres. The whole of the land is of the best quality, and very productive. It has been occupied for several years, in part, as a milk Farm. For this purpose it is very advantageously situated, the distance to the city being only 3½ miles by the way of East Boston,—to the Ferry, at Chelsea, but 2 miles. For terms apply to R. WELLES, over No. 31, State St.

feb13—tf

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in the easterly part of Westborough, containing about 139 acres of **Land,** on the road leading from Westborough to Framingham and Unionville, also on the Railroad, with a good water privilege on the same, with good Buildings, well Wooded and Watered, with a good supply of **Fruit Trees.** For further information enquire of the Subscriber on the premises. LUTHER FAY.

feb6—6w*

Bone Mills.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **Bone Mills** on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room.

They can be easily kept in repair, and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla and will do the work in the best manner.

Oyster Shells, Plaster, Soap Stone, Bricks, Bark, &c. may be ground by them. Price, $200. They require about as much power as a small run of mill stones to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

Those who wish to purchase can direct to WILLIAM APLIN, No. 14, Westminster St., Providence, R. I., or to the Subscriber.

Gristmill stones constantly on hand and for sale.

WILLIAM CHACE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841. 6a—feb13

Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all orders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. **Window Blinds** will be made to order at one dollar per window, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant those equal to every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and **Screws,** kept constantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New England States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. eptfm—jan16

Bear's Oil Labels.

Wanted for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various sizes, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse.

(☞ 7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.☜)

HOVEY & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, PLANTS, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of **Seeds** for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all excellent, especially for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the first quality. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the most important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet,	Brown Corn,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Peas,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Early and Late Beans,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Summer Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Winter Squashes,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c.	Cucumbers and Melons,
New White Carrot,	Egg Plant, &c.
	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hedge Shears, Billhooks,
Beauty & Mears' Ploughs,	Garden Trowells, Syringes
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Scuffles, Hoes, &c. &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	kinds,
Tree & Bush Pullers,	Patridges Patent Forks,
Sugar Mills,	Axes and Hatchets,
Corn Shellers,	Horse Chains,
Paint Mills,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Sausage Machine,	Pick Axes,
Cheese Presses,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Hoes, Rakes and Scuffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Flower garden. 29 kinds put up in a box, $100.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS roots of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT bushes of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application. HOVEY & CO.

113—y

Poudrette.

THE New York Poudrette Company offer to this saleable article to Farmers, Gardeners, and Florists, who desire a cheap and convenient fertilizer, that contains no foul seeds. It is inodorous, and may be carried on board of vessels or steamboats, in barrels or bags, without offence.

It has been used by many farmers on Long Island, for three successive seasons; and during the past season also, used extensively in New Jersey and some parts of New England—and in all cases where reports have reached us, with entire satisfaction.

A small pamphlet has recently been published, containing letters and statements from those who have used Poudrette prepared by this company—it which are many interesting facts in relation to the manner of applying it, and also as to its relative value with other manures.

This Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in May, 1839, *for 20 years.* SHARES in the Company are *one hundred dollars each, which entitle the holder to one hundredth part of Poudrette annually,* during the term of the charter, *save and, as a dividend or return* for his investment; which, when received, will be in full of all claim on the Company. The dividends are payable 60 days *after each spring and fall, annually.*

Present price of Poudrette 35 cents a bushel—*cheaper measure*—and at *this* price, the shareholder will receive back his investment, with ten per cent. interest, every four years. The price will more probably be *eighty* than lower, as the demand increases.

☞ After shares may yet be had at their par value—interest will be credited to a Spring dividend—on application to the subscriber, at the office of the Company, 120 Nassau street; or on the receipt of one hundred dollars by mail, a certificate will be made out, and forwarded according to direction, the same as if the applicant was present.

Shareholders obtain their own bags, or barrels, but the dividends are to be delivered on board of vessel in this city—free of cartage. Purchasers will be charged extra for barrels, or bags, but not for cartage, except when two or more barrels only are ordered.

Poudrette is estimated by some as 1 to 14 of yard or stable manure; and by others as 1 to 16 or 20. Some use *half a gill* to a hill of corn, and *a gill and a half* to the hill of corn. Some use 25, others 35, and others 40 bushels to the acre of wheat. I should recommend *a gill and a half* to the hill of corn,—a part to be put *in the hill,* at planting, and a part to be put on at *hoed crop,* and worked in with the cultivator and hoe, at the second hoeing; and also 30 or 35 bushels to the acre of wheat—one half to be put on in the fall, and a light one in the spring. This depends, however, upon the condition of the land—some require more, and others not so much.

☞ Any gentleman desirous to make an experiment to satisfy himself as to its value, can obtain one barrel, containing *four bushels,* by inclosing, *free of postage,* two dollars, or three barrels for five dollars, or six barrels for *ten* dollars, carefully put up, marked and forwarded according to direction. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

D. K. MINOR, 120 Nassau street, up stairs.

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood, that this Company is in no way connected with the "*Trade and Poudrette Company,*" or "*Lodi Manufacturing Company*" of *Anthony Dey & Peter Bonthuysen,* on the New Jersey Meadows. 9w—feb20

Agriculturist's Furnace.

THIS article was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute, that a portable, light, cheap furnace was much wanted by farmers for Boiling and Steaming Food, preparing maple sugar, and many other purposes. The Furnace resembles a six plate stove, with the top of such form as to admit the bottom of the caldron to come in contact with the fire; on the top rim is erected a series of plates which encompass the caldron as perfectly as when set in the furnace, with a chimney to smoke and heated air while encircling the caldron and permitting its escape only through a pipe connected with the funnel. The fire place is 2 feet 2 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 9 inches deep.

One Furnace will suit the different sizes of caldrons, varying from one to four barrels, by having rims or top plates to reach the caldron.

When used in a fanning, the plates extending to the edge of the caldron render it perfectly safe, as the only escape for the smoke &c. is through the funnel.

The price of the Furnace is much less than the cost of setting with brick.

Besides being portable, it may be used in any place that convenience may require.

On hand and for sale at the Farmer's Warehouse, No. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton streets, Boston, by DAVID PROUTY & CO.

dec12 tf

Cultivator's Alman

POETRY.

The Old Farm Gate.

Where, where is the gate that once used to divide
The old shaded lane from the grassy road side?
I like not this gate so gay and so bright,
With its glittering latch and its trellis so white.
It is pretty, I own, yet oh dearer by far,
Was the red rusty hinge, and the weather warped bar.
Here are fashion and form of a modernized date,
But I'd rather have looked on that old farm gate.

'Twas there, where my sisters would gather to play
In the shadow of twilight, or sunny mid-day;
How we'd laugh and run, wild 'mid those hillocks of sand,
Where temptations existed no child could withstand.
But to swing on the gate rails, to clamber and ride,
Was the utmost of pleasure, of glory and pride;
And the car of the victor, or carriage of state,
Never carried such hearts as the old farm gate.

Oh fair is the barrier taking its place,
But it darkens a picture my soul longed to trace:
I sigh to behold the rough staple and hasp,
And the rails that my glowing hand scarcely could grasp.
Oh how strangely the warm spirit grudges to part
With the commonest relic once linked to the heart!
And the brightest of Fortune, the kind test fate,
Would not banish my love for the old farm gate.

Cream.

We publish the following suggestions from the Vermont Farmer, not knowing from experience whether the proposed improvements would be useful.

The peculiar rich cream of Devonshire, England, called clouted cream, is obtained by using zinc pans of a peculiar construction, consisting of an upper and lower apartment. The milk is put into the upper apartment; and after it has stood 12 hours, an equal quantity of boiling water is introduced into the lower one. At the end of another 12 hours the cream is taken off much more easily and perfectly than in the common way, and is also more abundant and richer. The result of 12 experiments carefully made was as follows. 4 gallons of milk treated as above, gave in 24 hours, four and a half pints of cream, which yielded, after churning 15 minutes, 40 ounces of butter; 4 gallons treated in the usual way, gave in 48 hours, 4 pints of cream, which yielded after churning 90 minutes 36 oz. of butter. The increase in the quantity of cream is 12 1-2 per cent.

The same principle may be applied in the use of common pans. It would be easy, for instance to prepare some kind of trough, of tin, perhaps or even wood, into which the pans could set, and hot water afterwards be introduced.

As a close trough would be much better than an open one, you may have a cover in which to set the pans. An ingenious Yankee tinman would soon make a range in this way, sufficient for a common dairy, at no great expense. It would last indefinitely. If it is true, that you would thus get some two pounds more butter a week from each cow, the apparatus and trouble would soon be paid for—to say nothing of the time saved in churning. We do not see why zinc pans—which are said to be decidedly preferable to any other for the dairy—with the tin range as above, would not be quite as good as the complicated and expensive Devonshire pans. And it would be easy for the dairy women to satisfy herself respecting the principle, without either. By using cold water instead of hot, the range would serve to keep milk sweet in warm weather. [Vermont Farmer.

Rocks, Stones, Clay, &c.

The use of stone and rock upon sandy land is not sufficiently appreciated by Farmers. Stone in dry weather protects land from drought, by condensing the atmosphere upon its surface, in consequence of being of a lower temperature. Rocky, mountainous lands never suffer from drought, and stony lands suffer less from drought than lands free from stone. Pile a few stones around some hills of corn on dry land, and contrast them with other hills having no stone; the difference will plainly be seen in the increase. Clay is very useful on sandy land: it retains the moisture,—and sand on clayey land adds to its warmth and fertility. Farmers would be great gainers in the increase of the products of their lands, by casting clay upon sandy land, ploughing it in,—and vice versa. Salt, mixed with clay, and thrown upon the soil, attracts moisture, and will be found to a certain extent very useful. In many sections of the United States dry lands are found with swamps and bog meadows interspersed; these swamps and meadows have been accumulating the wash of these lands for ages, retaining it in a cold, wet state. If this is taken out, dried and mixed with clay, salt, and lime, in suitable proportions, and thrown upon the surrounding dry land, it will be found a most useful and valuable manure. I have examined some of this description of swamps and meadows, and have found them underlaid with beds of clean gravel and sand. Stones around the roots of fruit trees are found very useful. The large red ants are very useful and valuable on many farming lands and in gardens. They destroy great quantities of vermin that prey upon vegetation. Birds also do great good, legislative enactments should be made to protect them from being destroyed. The intelligent farmer will, on little examination and enquiry, be convinced of the correctness of the facts and opinions set forth and expressed in this brief paragraph. [N. Y. Mercury.

Rail Roads in England.

Revenue of four Rail Roads in England for the year 1840.

	£	£
Liverpool & Man'r 31 miles	255,979, or	1 228,699 20.
Grand Junction	333,654	2,091,283 20.
London & Birmingham 112 "	732,393	3,612,436, 40.
London & Southam'n.	227,236	1,090,598, 20.
	£1,671,464.	£8,023,027 20.

Massachusetts Legislature.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26. *In the Senate*, Mr. Hubbard from the Committee on banks, reported a bill in addition to an act authorizing banks to surrender their charters. Ordered to be printed.

A bill was reported on the petition of W. Wheeler, to incorporate the Worcester Branch R. Road; also a bill to provide for the security of passengers at railroad crossings—and said bills were ordered to be printed.

A resolve was reported authorizing the Adjutant Gen. to sell certain gunhouses in Andover and Springfield.

On motion of Mr. Ames, of Middlesex, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the wages earned by the wife and minor children of any debtor or defendant shall be exempt from the trustee process.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting sundry resolutions from the state of Indiana in favor of restricting the eligibility of the President to one term, and of introducing into the Constitution a provision that the Presidential election shall take place on the same day throughout the Union.

The Senate were occupied the latter part of the morning in discussing the act for the punishment of rape, treason and arson.

In the House, The committee on the Judiciary reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the several subjects of recording attachments of real estate in the towns where the lands lie; and of reducing the poll tax.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day and occupied the remainder of the forenoon in discussing a bill which proposes to purchase and open Charles River Bridge, and to repair Warren Bridge, and to establish tolls on both of them till the expenses of repairs are paid and a fund of $40,000 raised to keep the two bridges perpetually in repair as free public highways.

Mr. Dwight of Springfield, presented a report of the committee on Finance, which was ordered to be printed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill concerning the Charlestown Bridge. The House was very full and a great deal of interest was manifested in the question. Several amendments were presented and subsequently withdrawn. Mr. Dwight of Springfield proposed an additional section, which, after several modifications, provided that after the necessary repairs were paid for and the $50,000 accumulated, these bridges should be declared *public highways*, and the Warren bridge fund should be given to the municipal corporations obliged by law to support the bridges, in proportion to their shares of a State tax.

Mr. Hinckley of Barnstable, moved the indefinite postponement.

Mr. Upton of Nantucket, moved the previous question, but withdrew that motion to enable Mr Clay of New Bedford, the chairman of the committee who reported the bill, to make the closing argument, that gentleman pledging himself to renew it, which he did after he finished his remarks.

The previous question was then ordered, and after a short contest of legislative manœuvreing was put first upon the amendment of Mr. Dwight, which was rejected; and finally (by yeas and nays, on motion of Mr. Upton) on passing the bill to a 3d reading, and the bill was ordered to a 3d reading, 166 to 117.

And the House adjourned at 7 P. M.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27. *In the Senate*, A bill was reported to give further time to the Commonwealth Bank to close its concerns.

Mr. Washburn reported a bill respecting the election of County Commissioners; also Mr. Washburn reported a bill from the committee on Railways, authorizing the Charlestown Branch Rail Road Co. to extend their road to Fresh Pond for the purpose of bringing ice to Boston for exportation, but refusing permission to extend their road, as the petitioners desired, to the Worcester Rail Road.—said bills were ordered to be printed.

The resolve authorizing the Adjutant General to sell certain gun houses in Andover and Springfield, passed to be engrossed.

The consideration of the bill for the punishment of treason, arson, and rape was resumed. The same discussion occurred, which has taken place in the legislature for several years, wherever an attempt has been made to abolish capital punishment.

The question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the negative—yeas, 7, nays, 24.

The Governor communicated a message concerning the protective policy of our government and the encouragement of labor—which was committed to Messrs. Parsons, Hooper and Adams.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Kitteridge of Hawkmill it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing that all persons who intend to present petitions, requiring orders of notices to the legislature, shall give notice to all persons interested, a specified time before the meeting of the legislature to which the petition is to be presented.

A message was read from the Governor, transmitting certain resolutions of the States of Connecticut and Alabama, concerning the protective policy of the Federal Government, which were referred, with instructions to print, to the Committee on Manufactures.

The bill concerning the compensation of Sheriffs, came up for its third reading, and excited a long discussion, but without taking any question thereon, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 1. *In the Senate*, Mr. Bates, from the Special Joint Committee on the Resolves of Vermont, Indiana, and Delaware, submitted a report thereon, accompanied with Resolves relating to the re-eligibility of the President of the United States, and to the re-eligibility of the office to a single term of 6 years. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to establish a House of Correction for the 4 Western Counties, was read a second time, and committed to Messrs Bowdoin, White and Williams. On motion of Mr. Parsons, the Select Committee to which was referred the Governor's Message of Saturday last (on the tariff,) was discharged from the consideration thereof.

Mr. A. Howe, presented a petition of John Dickinson, Jr and others, in behalf of the "State Liberty Party Convention"—praying for the repeal of the intermarriage law, so called "and for such definition of the duties of railroad officers—that they shall hereafter make no distinction among passengers on account of color." Committed to the Select Committee on the petition of Chas. Torrey.

The Bill concerning the Ocean Steam Packet Co. passed to be engrossed.

In the House, A great many papers were advanced one stage without debate. The opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on certain questions respecting "Foreign Paupers," was received, but its tenor did not transpire, as it was referred, without reading, to the Committee on accounts, with orders to print.

The bill to prevent collusion in cases of divorce was read a second time, and after being amended, on motion of Mr. Walley of Roxbury, so as to prohibit the the subsequent marriage of the guilty party, passed to a 3d reading.

Another heavy and trying debate was commenced, on the question of establishing a Medical School at Lowell, but before having taken any vote thereon, the House, having ordered that when it adjourned it be till to-morrow morning, adjourned at 15 minutes past 1, P. M.

Proceedings of Congress.

MONDAY, Feb 22. A report was laid before the Senate, showing the number of emigrants who have arrived in the United States, in each collector's district, in 1840. Several memorials were presented, and among them two from the State of New York, praying that the Seneca treaty may not be ratified.

Mr. Crittenden asked leave to bring in a bill to prevent the interference of office holders in elections. After a spirited debate leave was refused—yeas, 14, noes, 26. During the debate Mr. Preston in complimenting Mr. Crittenden, drew down such applause that a peremptory demand was made for the clearing of the galleries. Mr. Clay interfered in behalf of the ladies, and they were spared, but the male auditors were all turned out. The mass of spectators was dense, but moved out without any confusion.

Mr. Webster's resignation was received and read.

In the House, a bill making appropriations of $1,628,000 for fortifications, &c., was twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill appropriating 75,000 for the North Eastern Boundary Survey, was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. *The Senate* was engaged most of the day on the bill for rechartering the Bank of the District of Columbia. The bill was finally passed to be engrossed by a vote of 28 to 13.—The Senate also spent some time in executive session.

In the House, the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed, after the whole day had been spent in the consideration of amendments. The other appropriation bills will probably come on next, viz:—the Indian, army, navy, military academy, and fortification bills.—They will necessarily occupy the rest of the session, and few other bills can be acted on. Indeed, there is little disposition to take up other business.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25. *In the House*, the Navy appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Salstonstall moved to increase the appropriation from $1,425,000 to $2,000,000. A long debate took place on this motion, and Mr. Mallory moved to amend it by providing that $5,000,000 of the sum be appropriated to the building of steam vessels. The Committee rose at 3 o'clock at night without coming to any conclusion, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, there was little business of public interest transacted. Among the bills ordered to be engrossed was that for the relief of Gene al Hernandez of Florida.

The House Bill providing for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, for 1841, was referred to the committee on Finance.

WAR STEAMERS. We learn from the New York Express the following particulars relative to a memorial now before Congress:

The proposition now before the government from this city, is to build four steamers of 2500 tons each, to run between New York and Liverpool, and in case of war the government to buy the steamers at a valuation agreed upon by both parties. The vessels are to be built in all respects as men of war, and to carry 1,500 to 2,000 tons freight, with 200 passengers, and intended to burn anthracite coal. The capital to be employed is *two millions* of dollars. If the government accede to the proposition, two of the steamers, it is said, will be ready in May, 1842—the other two in the following year, the two first to run monthly, and, when the others are completed, to run three a month, except three months in winter, when they will run only one.

Police Court.

A RESOLUTE DAUGHTER. Andrew Dranan living on Broad street was charged with breaking the peace. The Watchmen stated that they arrested him in his own house where he was quarrelling with another man and breaking the peace. They made the case out to be very plausible and the man would probably have been fined had not his daughter, a girl about 14 years of age stept forward in her father's defence. She stood up during the examination, and appeared very anxious to have her say in the matter. She broke out once or twice but was interrupted by the officers.

The Watchmen having finished their story, the girl was asked if she wanted to say any thing. She replied "yes I *have* something to say," and bounded to the stand like a young fawn. "My father, she said, "went to bed at half past 7 o'clock, and so did my mother. About 11 o'clock the man who lives in another part of the house come to the door and called my father all kinds of hard names. He threatened to kill him before he got out of bed. My father did not say a word for some time. The man finally said he would come in; broke through the door. My father said he would not stand that. But he was in bed when the Watchman came in."

Judge. Was your father drunk

Girl. No sir, he was not. There had not been a drop of liquor brought in our room that day. Father was perfectly sober. He very seldom gets drunk, very seldom indeed.

Judge. Did you ever see him strike your mother?

Girl. No sir, I never saw my father strike my mother in my life, and I have always lived at home. The Watchman came in, took the other man, and then came to the bed and told father to get up; and he showed a great large hook, and said if father did not get up he would hook him up. My mother fainted in bed. The man that broke into our room was drunk, and he was the whole cause of the noise. My father has been put into the watch house twice on his occasion.

Watchman. Her story is not true.

Girl. It is true, sir. I do not know as *you* are the man who was going to hook my father up. My story is true. My father was not drunk, and that other man was to blame; I have got nothing more to say.

The watchman admitted that Dranan was not drunk.

The judge thought there was so much simplicity and honesty in the little girl's story that he was inclined to believe it. And he thought the watchman had honestly made a mistake. The other man was probably the aggressor, and he should discharge Dranan.

The little girl went off highly gratified, conscious that she had been the means of saving her father from punishment.

John Cook, a common drunkard, had been to the watch house three times, and the officer thought he was doing him a kindness by complaining of him. Sent 3 months.

John W. Goodal, was found so drunk *he did not know his name.* Sent over to South Boston.

Eliza McDavitt, was complained of as a common drunkard, sent 6 months to the House of Correction.

John Sullivan lives in the "Big Arch," charged with breaking the peace, and abusing and beating his wife; fined $5 and costs.

Rosa Dunn, a common drunkard. Sent 3 months to the House of Correction, with the assurance that if her friends took an interest for her, and would take her away, she might be released.

Charles Roberts sent 3 months to the House of Correction as a common drunkard, and for abusing his family. [Times.

Sudden Death of Judge Barbour.

The Hon. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning, 25th inst. The cause of his decease is said to have been ossification of the heart. He remained in consultation with his colleagues of the bench until ten o'clock the night previous, and seemed in good health and spirits when he left them and retired to his chamber. As he did not make his appearance at the breakfast table next morning, a servant was sent to call him, who quickly returned with affrighted looks, and told the judges that he was dead! Upon the chief justice and the others going to his chamber, they found him lying on his side in an easy position, his features perfectly tranquil, and his form and face giving no indication of his having passed through any suffering. He seemed to have gone from life to death without a struggle. The Court adjourned to Monday in consequence of this sudden demise. Judge Barbour was about 60 years old. He entered Congress, in the House of Representatives, in the year 1814, and soon signalized himself by considerable ability in debate. He remained in Congress for a number of years, a part of which time he filled the office of Speaker of the House. In 1830, he was appointed, by General Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which station he held until his death.

FROM FLORIDA. A letter had been received from an officer at Fort Annutelga, which stated that Tiger Tail and his party were expected to come into that post, according to promise, and proceed to Tampa. He was encamped near the post, but instead of fulfilling his promise, he was found *among the missing!*

The Pensacola Gazette of the 13th inst., states that "an arrival from Tampa Bay, brings intelligence that orders have been issued by Gen. Armistead for the arrest of Col. Harney, in consequence of the disobedience by the latter in making his late gallant forays upon the Indians of the Everglades, and hanging those who had so villainously betrayed him last summer."

New York fifty years since.

[Extract from the Lecture of Mr. Philip Hone, an aged and eminent merchant, before the Mercantile Library Association.]

* * * Those were the days of frugality and carefulness. A relation of mine, a merchant in the Dutch trade, who had been a resident of New York fifteen or twenty years, had in his possession a silk umbrella of uncommon large proportions, which attracted the notice of a friend in company, who said to him in jest, "I should not be surprised to hear that you had brought out that umbrella with you from Holland." "You have guessed right," he replied; "I did bring it when I came to this country, and have had it in constant use ever since; but I sent it once during the time to Holland to be newly covered." Now this gentleman was liberal and charitable, but he took good care of his umbrella and died worth a million of dollars.

In the days of which we have been speaking, there was but one bank in the city, the Bank of New York, in Pearl street, then Hanover Square, of which Mr William Seton was cashier, and Mr. Charles Wilkes was the first teller. Those were the blessed days of specie currency; and if you will indulge me, and laugh with me instead of frowning at me, I will describe how pleasantly it worked. The few notes which were given out by the merchants and shopkeepers (and the sequel will show how few they must have been) were collected of course through the bank. Michael Boyle, the rancer, (how delightfully do his jocund laugh and pleasant countenance mix up with the recollections of my early years!) called several days before the time, with a notice that the note would be due on such a day, and payment expected three days thereafter.

When the day arrived, the same person called again with a canvass bag, counted the money in half dollars, quarters, and sixpences, (those abominable disturbers of the peace, bank notes, were scarcely known in those days;) carried it to the bank, and then sallied out to another debtor; and so all the notes were collected in this great commercial city, and in such a circumscribed circle did its operations revolve. Well do I remember Michael Boyle, running around from Pearl street, (the business limits of which district, happily for him, did not extend north of the present Fulton street,) panting under the load of a bag of silver, a sort of locomotive sub-treasurer, or the embodiment of a specie circulator.

HORRIBLE BURNING. A little after 7 o'clock last night, a messenger came to the watch house requesting Captain Furman to repair with medical assistance to the house of John Thatcher near the Canal. On reaching the house a little child nearly a year old, was found lying on the floor near the door, in the agonies of death from the burns it had received, and its wretched mother was sitting on the edge of the bed with her right side, breast and face turned nearly to a crisp, and in a state of bewilderment approaching to utter unconsciousness. Before any medical assistance was rendered, the child died, and the mother is expected to live but a few hours.—The child is supposed to have fallen into the fire, and the woman, with an instinct of maternal feeling, which even intoxication could not utterly extinguish, probably caught up her offspring and held it to her breast, and thus communicated the flames to her own clothes. It was a sad and horrible exemplification of the curse of intemperance. [Buffalo Com. Adv.

GREAT FIRE AT MAYAGUEZ, P. R. We learn from Capt. Hatch of the brig Wallace, arrived yesterday from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, that on the 9th January the entire town of Mayaguez, consisting of about 500 buildings, was consumed by fire. It commenced about 9 A. M., and continued to rage with great fury until every building within its reach was consumed, there being no means of stopping it. There was great confusion among the inhabitants, and very little property was saved except by the Americans belonging to the vessels in port, who went to their assistance almost to a man. The loss has been variously estimated at from two to four millions of dollars. [N. Y. Express.

THE STEAMER MISSOURI. The N. Y. Standard says the U. S. Steam frigate Missouri, building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be ready for service about the 1st of July. We understand that her armament will consist of eight ten inch Paixhan guns, two of which are to be placed on swivel carriages on the forecastle. These destructive guns are considered as effective as a full battery of the largest calibre. Her rigging, spars, &c. &c. will soon be ready to be placed on board, and in early summer we may see her making her experimental trip. The engines, which are building at Cold Spring, are nearly completed, and will be brought down as soon as the state of the navigation will permit.

SUDDEN DEATH. The Somerset, Pa., Herald, announces the marriage of Mr. George Thompson, of Bedford county, on the 9th inst., to Miss Mary Schaffer, and says that a distressing visitation of Providence followed almost on the heels of the marriage. On Wednesday on their way to Bedford county, the wedding party stopped at Jacob Lambert's tavern on the Alleghany, and as Mr. Thompson was walking toward the stove to light a cigar, he suddenly dropped down, and in a few minutes was a corse! Thus in the midst of joy was the young bridegroom upon the bier, and the young wife made a widow within twenty-four hours after their union.

BURGLARY. On Saturday night last, the Dry Goods store of Farnsworth & Baxter was entered through the back window, and the desks and drawers robbed of $5 in change and a half eagle. A piece of tabby velvet was also carried away. The thief entered by prying open the shutters.

The steamboat Swan, which left York on Saturday morning, for Amboy, with the passengers for Philadelphia, went ashore, in the fog, on the Reef, Bergen Point, opposite the Brighton Dock, knocking a hole in bows, and the stern settled so low that water as almost immediately to fill the cabin. There were about fifty passengers on board, who were at breakfast at the time. They were taken off by the steamboat Staten Islander, and conveyed to Jersey city, where they arrived, however, too late to take the cars for Philadelphia.

A MASTER OF 50 LANGUAGES. Burritt, the learned blacksmith, as he learn from the Northampton Courier recently delivered a lecture before the citizens, which for literary beauty and performance, is said all who heard it. Says the Republican of that place: his jet glowed and sparkled on his anvil. Mr. Burritt is about 32 years of age, modest, prepossessing manners and appearance. He still continues his manual labor daily, and the study of foreign languages."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY A BRITISH CRUISER. We have been favored with a perusal of a letter, written at sea, on board of the brig Cherokee, Capt. W. of this port, dated Dec. 27, 1840, which states, that a few days before they reached the Cape, the brig was overhauled by her Brittanic Majesty's brig of war Cygnet, and after a full examination of the Cherokee's papers, her hatches were ordered open, under pretence of searching for slaves!! [Salem Observer.

A fire broke out on the 17th inst. in Hamilton, Upper Canada, in the centre of the block between John St. and Catharine St., which, in the course of its devastations destroyed entirely thirteen houses and a number of stables and outhouses. Among the houses destroyed was a brick building occupied as the printing and publishing office of the Journal and Express newspaper.

ENGLISH WAR STEAMERS. The Weekly Messenger of the 30th of January, says that five new war steamers of the largest class have been finished for her Majesty's dock yards, and are to be immediately fitted for active service. They are to be furnished with two 8 pound guns on their upper decks, with guns on swivels, besides other guns of the calibre on their lower decks.

On Sunday night the manufactory of nautical instruments of Frederick W. Lincoln, No. 62, Commercial St., was entered through the window, and $34 in money and 1 1-2 dozen silver pencil cases carried off. The thief first broke into a carpenter shop, and stole a bit stock and auger, with which he bored through the back wall and slipped the bolt back.

VESSEL CAPSIZED AND ALL ON BOARD LOST. The schooner Evelina, Capt. Bailey, which left Norfolk on Friday, the 19th ult. for York River, was capsized that afternoon in a squall which struck her about the mouth of York River, and all hands were lost.

CANADA. The Toronto Examiner says that Sir George Arthur has accepted the appointment to the deputy-governorship of Upper Canada, with a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Cuba, with a population of less than a million and a half, pays to the mother country the enormous revenue of $30,000,000.

The Amistad Case was argued on Tuesday by Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Mr. Adams was to speak on Wednesday.

Stealing on Credit.

A farmer in this State was once greatly puzzled by the sudden disappearance of his sheep. One after another, was missed from the flock, without any solution of the mystery—until at last, his suspicions rested on one his neighbors. Accordingly, as the sheep disappeared, not one was entered on the book against the suspected man, and the price carried to his credit. At the end of the year, the bill was sent to him—and without making any remark on the subject, he prudently paid it. Another year passed, and the absence of a great number of sheep had added numerous items to a new bill, which was presented, as on the year previous. This time, however, the lover of mutton demurred—and insisted on its being produced: protesting that he had no idea of an eighth part of the number charged to him. But the creditor insisted on every thing. "Well," said sheepish, "I must pay, I suppose I *must;* but the fact is, some scamp has been *stealing on my credit.*" [New Haven Register.

A COOL EXCUSE. A gentleman the other day, looking attentively at some amusing caricatures in the window of a print-shop, when on a sudden, he felt some one at his pocket. As there was only one person standing near him, he instantly turned round upon him in the face, said, "Your hand, sir, was in my pocket!" "Was it sir?" the other very calmly replied; "I really beg your pardon, if it was; but the weather is very cold, *one is glad to put one's hands anywhere!*"

ABSENCE OF MIND. They may talk as much as they please about their singular cases of absence of mind, but the strongest occurred to us when young. A man who was one of our first loves, was on a night lighting us out, after passing a delightful evening, and in her bashful trepidation, she blew us out of the door, and drew the candlestick behind the door and kissed it! The ludicrous putting out the light, put out the light of our youthful loves for ever. [Harrisburg Telegraph.

TIMES CHANGED.

Time was when females staid at home,
With wheels and dish-cloths sporting—
The times are changed, men stay at home
While females go a courting.